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MARCH 1927

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



EVERY PERSON working for a living should take exceptional care of his health, because if the health of an individual becomes broken down, life is miserable and they become human wrecks—drudges on the community.



THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONS of the world will some day reach the point where they will make it compulsory on each individual to have a general medical examination each year, the expense of which will be charged to the state.



“AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION is worth a pound of cure.” This is an old saying, but it is true, especially in the case of one’s health. If we would only look after the human system in time, or before it becomes completely broken down, it would be an easy matter to repair it.

It should not be necessary to run to a doctor every week, in fact, it is not necessary to do so, but a person should go to a doctor or to a hospital when they feel they are slipping or getting into any kind of an unnatural physical condition. The better a man’s health is, the better day’s work he can accomplish, and render better service to his employer. Certain manufacturers in our country today are requiring a physical examination before admitting persons into their employment. They know the healthier the individual, the better will be the results they get.



REMEMBER you cannot go on slaving continuously each day and carousing each night because “For every abuse to the human system, nature shall take its toll.” The millions, in their young healthy days, never realize that they shall pay for their abusive living in their middle life or old age.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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Ford's Billions

WE CAN READ that Henry Ford is worth two billion dollars and feel no sense of outrage. Too much money or too much power in the hands of any human is, of course, bad. As Lincoln said of slavery, no man is good enough to be another man's owner.

But the wealth of Henry Ford is not like the wealth of some others. It is not wealth extorted by monopoly. It is not wealth built on the wrecks of small businesses, victims of ruthless competition and economic bludgeonry. It is not wealth sucked from the pap of special legislation. It is not the wealth, leeches from usury. It is not sweated from basement tenement workers. It is not extorted in rents from tenement dwellers. It is not won by blackmail or even got by a lucky bet on the stock market's roulette wheel. Nor even is it the lucky find of the prospector.

The Henry Ford wealth is the reward of a man who has worked out one of the greatest inventions of his time and who has placed that invention in the reach of every man, woman and child in the United States. It is the reward of a poor man with vision and determination.

It is the reward of a man who sees it is good business to pay good wages and give time to workers to recreate.

It is the reward of a man who broadens his market by lowering the price instead of cheapening the product.

It is the reward of a man who

shows enterprise, but also self-restraint; who is not afraid to try new ideas and apply new principles in the face of the world's skepticism.

It is the reward of a gentleman who squanders his money, not on women and drink, but on old spinning wheels and picturesque relics out of a poetic past.

Two billion dollars! It's a lot of money, Henry, but—

You're welcome.—Indianapolis Times.

Short Work Week Not Revolutionary

Detroit, Mich.—The mining, building and automobile industries are ready for the short work week, according to statement by President Green.

"Our conception of the policy of the A. F. of L. is to make it sufficiently elastic to meet the developments of industry. That is especially true as applied to wages and hours," President Green said.

"The policy calling for the gradual reduction of hours is not revolutionary.

"The pronouncement of our aims in Atlantic City last year were in line with our traditional policy. The policy of Henry Ford of establishing the five-day week is the direct consequence of the foresight shown by American labor.

"Perhaps unnoticed by the public, this policy has established the shorter work week in some industries.

"Labor will not sacrifice wages to secure the shorter work week. We will not get it until productivity is increased. We propose to establish the shorter work week as industry is ready for it."

President Green said that the productivity per worker is so great in the automobile industry that the per capita output has increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

"The shorter work week is made

necessary by the nervous tension under which industry is carried on, by the unprecedented specialization and standardization of industry and the monotonous and stereotyped nature of many industrial processes in our great plants.

"The grinding roar and noise in modern plants affects the workman in every way. If he is to live at all we must reduce the number of hours to conform to his strength.

"If long hours are continued the manufacturer will suffer, as he will have a large labor turnover. Men simply will not remain in places of employment where they suffer physical degeneration and nervous exhaustion."—News Letter.

Preferred Stock Has No Standing

New York.—Holders of second and third mortgages are better protected in their investment than a holder of preferred stock in a corporation, Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, told delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Securities Commissioners.

"It is difficult to define the status of the preferred stockholder," said Mr. Colby. "He is not a participant in the direction and control of his corporation; this is expressly denied to him. Surely, he is not a creditor. He is an investor, and an investor on the poorest terms of them all.

"Even the common stockholder is now assigned to a special class with frequently no voice in the control or management, which is in the hands of a small minority that practically represents the reserve power of the promoter."

Another speaker told the delegates that the lack of supervision of the issuance of bonds and securities in this state was "a disgrace, anomalous and intolerable."

Despite these warnings, workers are urged to indiscriminately buy stock in corporations, "that they may eventually control industry."

Dairy Products Being Shipped Long Distances

New York.—Transportation of milk and cream no longer is a short-haul business. New York, Philadelphia and other cities along the Atlantic seaboard as far south as Florida are drinking milk and eating ice cream made from the product of the cows of the northwest.

Wisconsin is shipping extensively to Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Baltimore. In February of this year the first shipment of milk in special tank cars was sent from Wisconsin to Florida. These cars were equipped with an air circulation attachment which made the use of ice unnecessary. Twenty-five cars of milk are being received in Chicago daily from Montana and other western states.

More millions have been made by taking the water out of milk than have been lost through the putting of water into stocks. Powdered buttermilk is bringing about 12 cents a pound and it costs 4 cents a pound to manufacture it.

Powdered buttermilk is used in the manufacture of bread, pancake flour, ice cream, candy, sausage and in animal feeds. Bankers in the northwest assert there is a large existing market and a growing demand.

It is probable that the output of evaporated sweet milk this year will be approximately 1,000,400,000 cans. Per capita consumption of "canned cow" is usually estimated at 11.25 cans an inhabitant in this country, and considerable of the product is exported.

This industry was practically unknown forty years ago and the man who perfected the process, Louis F. Latzer, of Highland, Ill., started as a farm laborer and died two years ago worth \$20,000,000.

For the first forty years of his life Latzer milked cows and cleaned stables. Then John Mysenberg came to Highland and interested Latzer

and other farmers in his efforts to evaporate the larger part of the 87 per cent of water contained in milk. His product did not keep well, but Latzer, at the age of forty, went to college, studied chemistry and bacteriology and evolved a process of evaporation in a vacuum. From that discovery developed the tremendous evaporated milk business of today. This country produces five times as much of this product as the remainder of the world combined.—Indianapolis News, November 12.

Useful vs. Wasted Effort

Jules Verne once wrote a story which he called the Mysterious Island. It was about four men abandoned on a desolate spot of land on the Pacific. Unlike Robinson Crusoe, they had no wrecked vessel to draw supplies from; they landed with their bare hands. But they were going to grow things, animals, minerals—the immemorial background of human life. And in the brain of the engineer who led the party there was science. With their bare hands they set to work. It was a desperate struggle, but step by step they forced back cold, hunger and desolation, and, in the end, transformed their island into a pleasant home which yielded food, shelter, clothing, comforts.

Thus Verne has showed us in miniature the problem which all society faces; has always faced. In the complexity of modern civilization with its specialization, its accent on dollar symbols, we tend to lose sight of these stark realities upon which our social life is founded, and without which we could but sink to the level of the brute.

To meet the demands of the Mysterious Island, every member of the shipwrecked crew put his shoulder to the wheel. On each man's labor the survival of the group depended. But suppose that one had spent his days in sleeping on the beach; one gave all

his energy to making mud pies; one built a house on the plain by bringing stones from the top of mountains; while the last, in his haste to clear a field, burnt off all the timber on the island.

Four madmen! Yes, mad enough when seen in miniature. But in our great society, these are precisely the things which untold millions of us are constantly doing. These mad acts typify the four great channels of industrial waste.

The sleeper represents the man power which on any given working day is doing nothing—by virtue of unemployment, strikes, preventable accidents and diseases, the idle rich and the hobo. There are on the average about 5,000,000 such out of 40,000,000 potential workers in America.

The mud-pie maker represents the man power which goes into the production of harmful or useless things—opium, superluxuries, war, adulterated goods, quackery of all kinds. There are at least 8,000,000 persons so engaged in America.

The house-builder represents the excess man power required to produce necessities and comforts because the technical arts—the best way of doing the job—are not made use of. High distribution costs, city congestion, and, above all, failure to co-ordinate national production to national requirements—all combine to force the taking of two steps where one would suffice. The studies of Mr. Hoover's engineers and others give us ground for supposing that at least 7,000,000 workers count for nothing because science is not utilized.

The forest destroyer represents the waste of natural resources. In lumber, coal, oil, soils, materials, a continent has been gutted, and for every ton reclaimed, a ton and more has been needlessly thrown away.

And so what is madness and folly for four men on a desert island is normal business-as-usual in a great in-

dustrial society considered as a whole. This is the challenge of Waste!—Boston Herald.

Sunlight and Health

Rollier, the Swiss physician who first established the treatment of tuberculosis by sunlight on a scientific basis, did not limit his use of sunlight to the cure of tuberculosis. In 1910 a school was opened under his supervision where the influence of sunlight in the prevention of tuberculosis could be demonstrated. That this "school in the sun" was a success is shown by the ever-increasing number of so-called preventoria which are springing up in this country for children known to have been exposed to tuberculosis.

If sunlight is good for the cure of tuberculosis in older children, it is also certainly good for its prevention in younger ones. In 1916 a small volume was published in France by Dr. G. Leo urging the use of heliotherapy in infancy. Simple straightforward directions were given for sun baths for babies, but apparently they attracted little attention either in Europe or in this country. In recommending heliotherapy for infants, Leo thought only of its value in preventing tuberculosis. Little did he realize that in so doing he was advising a procedure which would also prevent another and more common disease of infancy.

To many people today, moreover, heliotherapy implies only the cure or prevention of tuberculosis. Our conception of the value of heliotherapy must be widened to include the cure and prevention of rickets as well as that of tuberculosis.

Recent medical investigation has shown that sunlight has an absolutely specific effect in the prevention and cure of rickets and is indispensable for the normal growth of infants. Rickets as a chronic nutritional disturbance has been known to physi-

cians for over 250 years, but the importance of sunlight in its cure and prevention has only been known definitely for the past seven years.

The true value of sunlight in relation to rickets was first suggested by an Englishman in 1890 and reiterated in 1912 by a French investigator, but actual proof of its value was not obtained until 1919 when X-ray photographs of the bones demonstrated that rickets could be cured by ultraviolet radiations. Two years later, 1921, investigators showed that cure could be brought about by sunlight alone.—United States Department of Labor.

The Laws of Nature

We must reason and think if we are to progress. We must act harmoniously if we are to take full advantage of the opportunity presented us through our union. What would we say if a business man owning stock in a corporation devoted his energies in creating turmoil in the corporation so that its power to make a profit was destroyed?

But how often do members of organized labor do this very thing?

A union split into factions is the delight of a certain kind of employer. This means low wages, long hours and poor working conditions. It is a hard price that workers and their families pay for discord and dissension. But workers will pay that price as long as they refuse to see that their interests are identical with those of their fellow members.

The first essential for harmony is to cease discussing individuals. If policies, rather than persons, are discussed, one's judgment is not blinded by personalities, and unionists can thus decide whether a program or a policy should be adopted.

Because unionists waste their energies discussing individuals their organization suffers through debasing conditions that are forced on them by

employers who quickly seize every advantage.

If unionists always insisted on discussing policies, rather than individuals, they would find a surprisingly large number of cases where the individuals they opposed agreed with them, and that the quarrel was over misunderstandings.—Felix J. Belair.

Horses Were "Inside Out"

According to a French technical publication devoted to the horse-breeding industry, a Chinese visitor was recently taking notes at a prize stock farm in France. When he reached the stable where twenty fine horses were standing in their stalls, the celestial turned to the owner.

"I cannot understand," said he, "why you Europeans always put your animals in their stalls inside out."

"Inside out!" exclaimed the breeder.

"Exactly. You stable them with their noses to the wall. They cannot see anything, are easily frightened, and are apt to kick. In my country we turn them around so that they can see what is going on and who is approaching them. You westerners always start at the wrong end of things."

Rises Fast

Just about a year ago he was driving a truck in New York City, and now he's so popular in pictures that he is playing two parts at the same time!

The fortunate ex-truck driver is John Kolb, who is now on long-term contract in First National pictures. After supporting Milton Sills in two pictures and playing minor roles in several others, Kolb is now playing simultaneously in "See You In Jail" and "Bayo-Nuts," two current First National productions.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY I attended the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in St. Petersburg, Florida, and was indeed impressed with conditions I found on the western coast of Florida. Among the many wonderful things I witnessed there was the enterprise owned and being conducted by the Locomotive Engineers, who have purchased, and are developing, thousands of acres of land, which was a wilderness some years ago.

That organization has built two splendid hotels, bordering on the seashore, and they practically own the entire small town known as Venice, which is a few miles from Sarasota and about fifty or sixty miles from Tampa. They have invested many millions of dollars in that locality, but they expect to get it all back; but I thought to myself, that I was glad that organization had this job instead of the writer. However, to say the least, they are enterprising and deserve a great deal of credit from the people of Florida for the vast enterprise they have undertaken.

In Lakeland, Florida, a distance of about twenty-five miles from Tampa, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners also have a wonderful large tract of land, covered almost entirely with fruit-bearing trees, on which they are going to erect homes for their aged members. The first sod had been turned for one of the main buildings, an auditorium, which is to be built this summer and in which the Brotherhood will hold its next convention. They have already invested over one million dollars and expect, before they get through, to have a total investment of something in the neighborhood of three million dollars.

We wish them success because the intent is to take care of their sick and aged members.

Conditions in Florida, generally, are very much unsettled and there are thousands of people whose investments are tied up in such a way that it will take many years for them to become extricated from the legal technicalities resulting from the get-rich-quick condition which obtained there during the past two or three years.

A great many people made money in Florida, but for the one man who made money there are thousands who were "hooked-in," and those who made money put that money back into other land investments and now find themselves holding a lot of paper or "promises to pay."

There were few outright cash transactions in all of the dealings in Florida and those few were of such a nature that those gaining from the transactions reinvested and were caught in the slump which was general everywhere in that state. The people in Florida, those in business especially, believe that Florida will come back. Some of them are optimistic enough to say it was a good thing to have the slump just when it happened. Personally, from general observations, I believe that Florida will come back, but it will be many years before it will get to where it was during the boom, and in the meantime thousands of people will lose their investments because of their inability to pay interest on the money borrowed from the banks and others who loan money.

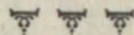
There is, however, one thing which is bound to help Florida in the future and that is its sunshine, because Southern Florida is the land of sunshine and radiance during the winter months when we, in the Northern

States, are having freezing, snowy weather. As people become old and become more advanced educationally, they are beginning to realize that there is nothing equal to nature's cures; and one of nature's greatest cures is sunshine, and Florida is the place where plenty of it is to be found.

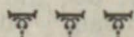
I left Key West, the most southern point of Florida, at 6:00 o'clock Tuesday evening and arrived in Indianapolis at 11:30 Thursday morning. Miami, one of the warmest spots in Florida, is five and one-half hours nearer Chicago than Key West.

Florida is the land for those who have money and wealth, but is no place for poor people. Those broken down in health may find relief there in winter, but it is quite difficult to live there in the summer because of the continual sameness of the weather and the dryness of the climate. It is not the extreme heat in Florida during the summer that is hard on people going there to live, because we have weather just as warm in our Middlewestern and Eastern States during the months of July and August, but it is the long-drawn-out dry season with the temperature ranging from 85 to 95, without any change, which burns up the sap of the human being. Some friends of mine who lived there last summer told me they would not do so another summer because of the continual unchangeable climate day after day. However, for a winter climate it cannot be improved on anywhere in the world.

Wages, in many of the industries, with the exception of the cigar trade, are as high as they are in many places throughout the country, but the cost of living is also high in so far as food and clothing are concerned. Heating, however, is not an important problem down there. My advice is, unless you have money don't go to Florida, and especially don't go there in the winter time looking for a job; and if you have money don't be too anxious to invest it unless the investment is of such a character that you can afford to let it lay there indefinitely and take a chance on winning, and there are few of our working people who are in that position.



I AM ONE OF THOSE foolish labor men who believes that the world is improving every day in every way, at the risk of disagreeing with the pessimists. What did we have a few years ago? Worse than slave conditions. Who would believe twenty years ago that thousands of our members would be getting a vacation with pay, as per our agreements? Who would believe that the Truck Drivers of Chicago, Local 705, would have Lincoln cars for their officers with good salaries for the members and over one hundred thousand dollars in their treasury? Who would admit a few years ago that the milk drivers would be working a six-day week and an eight-hour day? Who, a short time ago, could conceive of the drivers in Cincinnati having fully paid for an office building worth over one hundred thousand dollars? So it is everywhere. Sure the world is getting better. Quit whining. If you are not moving it's because you have no real union.



BY THE TIME you receive this Journal, Congress will have adjourned without doing anything to speak of from a business standpoint. Perhaps, after all, it is best that such is the case for the country is in bad enough

condition without having Congress, with its foolish notions, jeopardizing, or, at least, creating anxiety, amongst the business interests.

There were a lot of lame ducks, both in the House and Senate, during this last session. At any rate, when the new Congress comes to Washington on December 1st of this year, it will be responsible to the people for its actions. Undoubtedly it also will endeavor to appease the people because there will be a general election shortly afterwards and the membership of Congress, as well as many of the Senators, will be looking for re-election.

There is an old saying to this effect: "No news is good news," so nothing done sometimes may be better than having certain things done, and this is about the condition of the last session of Congress.

It was shown plainly by the President, and many others, that there could have been a reduction in taxes which would relieve industry generally, but the legislators failed to act, although they got quite busy asking the President many questions as to our foreign and South American policies; but 90 per cent of that was bluff—did not mean anything—and was for home consumption. The patriots in the national legislative halls don't worry half as much about the safety of our nation as the simple-minded voters at home believe. All they are worried about is whether or not they can stay satisfied and make noise enough so that the papers in their home towns will print it with the hope that the voters will read it. I have known some to make a splurge in the House and Senate and then run out and not be seen back there for eight or ten days and, in some instances, the very leaders of the opposite party, whom they had just denounced, were with them at dinner the same evening.

There was one thing, however, which did not escape the notice of the people, and that was the attempt made by a certain narrow-minded southern politician in the Senate to inject, through the Mexican situation, the religious question into our governmental law-making body; but, be it said to their credit, 99 per cent of the Senators of both parties ridiculed, repudiated and scoffed at the attempt.

Any person in this country who arises and endeavors to inject religion into politics or into our Labor Movement should be looked upon with suspicion and his, or her, motives should be questioned. There are conditions obtaining in a republic south of us which we deplore and which we consider un-American and at variance with our American form of freedom, intelligence and tolerance. But, of course, it will not do the situation any good to call our neighbor nasty names, and shrewd, cool-headed, diplomatic action and forbearance will bring about better results than will blustering, blowing-off hot air and making threats which are unfounded and unjustified.



WHILE IN FLORIDA I ran over to Havana for a few days. It is only a six-hour run from Key West. I wanted to look into conditions in addition to getting somewhat of a change of people and climate.

Havana is a beautiful city, but the Cubans are very poor and the working conditions are very bad. Americans support Havana, because hundreds of Americans have homes there and thousands of others live in hotels during the winter. The climate is more favorable than that of Florida because they have showers every few days to relieve the monotony.

The wind and tidal wave storm there last fall did quite a lot of dam-

age and there are still a large number of the buildings which were blown down by the force of the storm that have not yet been rebuilt. It must have been a fearful experience for those living on the Island during that storm.

The streets are kept exceptionally clean, and sanitary conditions are pretty thoroughly taken care of. The Cubans are a higher type than the Mexicans or the people of the Philippine Islands and they have advanced substantially by getting self-government, although everywhere you go you hear charges and countercharges of corruption and graft against the political regime of the Island and there is considerable dissatisfaction existing against the representative of the United States—General Crowder.

The Labor Movement is not very strong in Cuba outside the cigar industry and some of the cigar factories are moving to Southern Florida. American capital owns the cigar industry of Cuba.

There are a number of millionaire palaces, some just half completed, on which are "for sale" signs. These palaces are known as "sugar babies," for during the war, when sugar was selling at 23 and 26 cents a pound, these palaces were started, but after the ending of the war when sugar came down to 3 and 3½ cents a pound, causing a total paralysis of the sugar industry, they did not have money to finish them. Sugar and tobacco are the principal products of the Island and on the prices of those articles depends the prosperity of the natives.

The race track is beautiful and is operated by New York interests and they have racing there during the three months of the winter season. At the Jockey Club and the race track there is gambling. At the Club there are roulette tables, where those who become dissatisfied at the race track, or those who win, may return and invest their extra money or lose more.

The saloons and liquor institutions are open until 1 o'clock a. m. There are thousands of them in Havana and as in European countries you seldom see a sign of drink on any one, and if you do it is usually an American who has gone over there and wants to eat it up in a few days.

I believe in self-government for all peoples who desire it, but I am quite doubtful as to whether or not it is best for the people in Cuba to have self-government. They are so close to our shores—only five or five and a half hours' run across the Straits of Florida—and with the people of both countries intermingling so much, it seems to me we would be better off if we held them directly under our control.

I can see some improvement in Cuba, judging from what it was under Spanish rule, but I also saw things going on which would not be tolerated in the United States and which should not obtain in a country so close to us, and for whose freedom and preservation we are responsible.

The Red element has crept into some of the Labor organizations in Cuba and this is easily accounted for, because wherever Labor is crushed and where people have been held in practical slavery for a number of years, it is only natural that they would despise their present form of government.

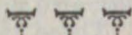
The Government, together with our representative, General Crowder, from my observations, are not at all friendly to organized labor, and in their reports they have endeavored to show that Labor is extremely radical and "Red," which is not the case. While there is some tendency towards radicalism in some organizations, this is due to the fact that the poor people, having been driven and persecuted, have reached out to any

doctrine which they thought would give them relief and in their ignorance many of them believed that Communism was the key to the situation.

As has been stated by me before, you cannot crush a people for centuries without expecting them to become brutalized, and when such is the condition you cannot civilize them as you might desire in a few years.



IT IS NOW CHARGED by the Peoples Reconstruction League, with headquarters in the Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., that Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, owns the vast and valuable oil holdings in Mexico formerly owned by Lord Cowdray and his associates, and that Mr. Kellogg was anxious to protect the interests of his colleague on the Cabinet when he was so positive with Mexico.



JANUARY BUILDING PERMITS in 450 cities, as compiled by Strauss & Company, a firm that is engaged in making loans on large buildings, shows a drop of 12 per cent as compared with January, 1926, and 20 per cent below December of 1926.

This proves conclusively that building operations are seemingly on the decline, which will naturally, of course, throw the men engaged in the erection of buildings out of work or force them to look for work at other occupations.



THE SALE OF STEEL at the steel mills is usually one of the surest barometers of business conditions. Orders placed for structural steel the first week in February dropped to twenty-five thousand tons from fifty-five thousand tons the week previous. The orders of the United States Steel Company, although they reduced the price of steel, had fallen off considerably.

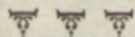


THREE OR FOUR dual or seceding organizations which are outside the American Federation of Labor, amongst them the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who have in membership men in the employment of the American Railway Express Company, under the Watson-Parker law, applied for an increase in wages. After several weeks' discussion the case finally went to arbitration and an award was handed down granting them 2½ cents an hour or about \$5.00 a month increase in wages.

Our International Union refused to participate with these seceding or dual organizations, one of which is a company union, in this demand for an increase.

We took up the question of the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers working for the American Railway Express Company in St. Louis, and finally went to arbitration on same. The award handed down gives us an increase in wages of \$10.00 a month for chauffeurs, \$7.46 for drivers, which makes our increase for the chauffeurs nearly twice as much as that received by the organizations outside the American Federation of Labor. If all the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers in the employ of the American

Railway Express Company were members of our International Union (as the American Federation of Labor has decided) what could we not do for them?

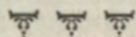


THE VAN DRIVERS, FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVERS Local No. 392 of Cleveland, in a recent meeting of the local increased the dues from \$2.00 a month to \$3.00. They have a fine union, which is well fortified with hustling paid officers in President O'Brien and Secretary-Treasurer Beedlow. When this union saw the necessity for higher dues they voted unanimously to raise them, showing that they are progressive trade unionists with the desire to protect the future of their union.

Other low dues-paying unions please copy.

If you are a cheap union with cheap, low dues, then you will get cheap results.

The local union is just what you make it. If you want a cheap coat then you get what you pay for. Same with the union.



THERE IS NO ONE safe from the tongue of the evil thinker. What was it Shakespeare said: "He that steals my purse, steals nothing; but he that steals my good name steals everything."



AN OLD ROMAN SIGN over many doors in the days of the glory of the Romans:

"Evil be to him that evil think."



ALL THE WORLD loves a booster; all the world hates a knocker. Be a booster for your union.



CONVENTIONS are held every year in all the large cities of this country and Canada. Many of our members and their friends belong to different fraternal organizations, as well as the trade union movement, and attend these gatherings. We wish to call your attention to the fact that in all these cities there are taxi-cab drivers—organized and unorganized—out looking for business. Make it a point to tell your associate delegates at these conventions that the man who wears a union button is the safe man to ride with, because his ability as a chauffeur and his honesty may be relied upon, since he is working under the best conditions obtainable in his district. It is assumed that our members need not be asked to hunt up a union driver when they have an opportunity to ride; and take the trouble to tell the brother that you sought him out as a fellow member.

A Glimpse of the Impressions Made Upon Me While Traveling Through Europe

(Continued from last month)

HERE WE ARE IN PARIS, May, 1926, the busy bustling exciting city, which for centuries has commanded the attention of the world. The streets are thronged with men, women and children. Amongst the crowds may be noticed natives of every country in the world.

Paris is the gathering place for the wealth of the world; for those who desire fast living, high life and night life. It is also the world-center for purchasers of women's apparel. In the hotels may be seen buyers from all countries. Taxicabs are everywhere, mostly individual owners—cabs that must have been thrown on the scrap pile years ago in New York are to be seen traveling through the streets of Paris, and you can ride anywhere within a radius of two miles for about 15 cents! this due to the very low value of the franc at the time. When I was here in 1919 the franc was worth 20 cents; I bought five francs for a dollar; but on this trip I received twenty-five to thirty francs for a dollar, the value of the franc changing a little every day. I brought 3,000 francs with me from Nice, in the southern part of France, and in the five or six days in which I held them they had depreciated considerably.

Everyone in France seems to be working, and as they work they spend, because if they hold their earnings for one day the purchasing power of that day's earnings may be reduced one-third the next day. At least, that was the condition that obtained in May, 1926. At the time of writing this article the value of the franc is on the rise and seems to be more stabilized. It is now worth about four cents.

The congestion in the main streets in Paris is almost beyond description and several times I got out of the taxicab and walked. The typical French cabby is of such a make-up that no matter how much you give him, including a tip, he grumbles for more and talks with himself for two or three minutes, or until he is clear out of hearing distance.

The hotels and dining rooms are beautiful and the food is first class. The rates in both the hotels and dining rooms change from day to day. For instance, a meal that costs 50 francs today might cost you 60 francs the next day, due to changing values. There were many people in Paris at that particular time who believed that the franc would go down like the German mark until it would become entirely valueless, and a condition of that kind in any country is fearful.

Anyone visiting the stores and shops receives the very best kind of service, as the employes are all very courteous, faithful and exceedingly flattering, and the only doubt that confronts you is whether or not they really mean what they say. In nearly all of the large department stores there are English-speaking employes. At that particular time we could buy clothes in Paris for one-fourth of what they would cost in England and America. During the war it was just the other way.

The streets and boulevards in Paris are beautiful, but as I said in a previous article I don't think they compare with the streets and boulevards in Berlin.

The French are very economical and can live on almost anything,

being somewhat similar in this respect to the Italians, but more crafty; yes, and perhaps more economical and saving in every way.

The rank and file of the French people seem to have gotten entirely away from any bitterness against Germany and only amongst the politicians does the agitation seem to be kept up. Of course, you cannot blame them for mistrusting Germany, because Germany trampled on France on more than one occasion when Germany controlled the greatest military machine in the world. However, as stated before, under the peace treaty, militarism in Germany has been destroyed and the people in Germany, as near as I could find out, especially the middle class, do not want it to come back. France, however, has an enormous military machine. I do not know a great deal about the standing army in Russia, but I do believe the largest standing army in Europe today is in France and next to France comes Italy and I believe both those countries are eaten up financially due to the enormous expense attached to those armies.

I might here inject this thought, that I am absolutely opposed to eliminating the debt owed by France and Italy, or any other country over there, to our country. We loaned the money to them in all honesty and good faith and borrowed this money from the masses of working people of America, our government guaranteeing to return that money to our people. France, Italy and the other countries promised faithfully to pay it back. I am satisfied they can pay it back and should be made to do so because, in some instances, we already have eliminated more than one-half the original indebtedness and in the case of France we made other concessions in the way of reductions for railway equipment, war materials and other materials in addition to eliminating a great part of the original indebtedness, so if they have millions to spend on standing armies, then they should be made to pay us. If we eliminated the debt in its entirety, it would only give them more money to spend in the building up of a large military or naval system.

When I was in Paris, France was maintaining a large army, at a great expense, in Northern Africa fighting the Riffs in behalf of Spain. Spain, a nation that is thoroughly antiquated, is endeavoring to control people in Northern Africa, and if you ask the French why France, who is supposed to espouse the cause of freedom and self-government, is endeavoring to control the people in Northern Africa, they will tell you that France, too, has possessions in Northern Africa and if they were to allow the Riffs to get away with Spain that they would next tackle France. So it is with England, and the other countries over there, but the people of Africa, as the Chinese are now doing, are waking up to the declarations made at the treaty of peace in Versailles that nations should have the right of self-government and self-determination as to their own kind of government.

France has many historical points of interest, as well as beautiful and artistic places to visit. The Louvre gallery is one of the largest buildings containing art treasures of its kind in the civilized world. It would take days to visit each chamber to view the masterpieces of past centuries.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame with its beautiful stained glass windows is a sight never to be forgotten.

Although some years ago there was considerable comment and talk about the separation of church and state in France, from my observation religious organizations are stronger today in France than at any time within the last century. Every church edifice over there has its thousands

of worshipers, making it almost impossible to find even standing room on Sunday, especially if one is late in getting to the services.

I again visited the tomb of Napoleon and although history endeavors to point to this individual as a hero, there are many in France who consider him one of the very worst tyrants the world ever produced, and down in their hearts many of the French people believe that he did more to destroy France, by his continual wars, than he ever did towards building it up. The idol of the middle class people of France is Joan of Arc, the peasant girl who lead the downhearted French to victory.

American tourists are to be found in all of the hotels as well as American buyers purchasing French materials of all kinds.

There is no great industry in France outside the general vineyard products. The restaurants extend out onto the sidewalk making it rather a strange sight to see, as you drive along the street in a taxi, thousands of men and women being served meals on tables along the sidewalks in the early days of March and April.

The French Labor Movement is not very influential or strong. There is a conflict between the neutrals, or conservatives, and the extreme radicals as to what policies shall obtain, so between the continual fighting of these two classes the masses of workers remain unorganized. The movement in Germany is much healthier than it is in France and, in my judgment, the German movement has the most able, brilliant and sincere leadership.

In these observations, I may be wrong, so don't misunderstand my statements as I am only giving you what I gleaned on the surface, from impressions obtained and from information received in talking with the different classes of workmen; not permitting them to know I was a Labor man from the States, but just one seeking ordinary information.

The French are very fluent talkers, somewhat impulsive like the Italians and different from the German, the Hollander and the Austrian. Wages are very low but the masses of workers manage to get along on very little, because, as stated above, there is nothing to compare with the thrift of the French family.

There is no danger of France going under. The French people have a great love of country, and they can make both ends meet in cases where others might fail or become discouraged. They are a light-hearted people who get a great deal of joy out of life. The miseries and sufferings of the war they are endeavoring to forget and outwardly, at least, they seem not to remember the horrors of those days.

I visited the Palace at Versailles and stood at the table on which the peace treaty was signed. I passed along and looked at the hall where Sam Gompers and other great men of the world held sway during the days when the men of Labor were endeavoring to draft and have inserted in the peace treaty the chapter pertaining to Labor. I dropped in for a moment into the building where President Wilson made his headquarters, when the world was looking up to him as the greatest leader of democracy the world ever produced. It was sad indeed to think that President Wilson, who gave his all to the world, and Sam Gompers, the apostle of Labor, had passed away in the few years between. I couldn't help thinking, after all, how little any individual amounts to in this great struggling world of unrest, and that in the end the things that men do, the work they perform, the services they render humanity, are the only monuments that

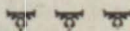
live to commemorate their lives when they have passed to the Great Beyond.

Yes, indeed, it is safe to say, from my observations throughout Europe, and especially through France, that the name of Wilson will never die. The French people have a great reverence for leaders, especially leaders who have passed away, and are continually celebrating some feast day or birthday of some leader who has rendered service to France.

Through the prohibition movement in America, the French people have lost one of their greatest markets for the sale of wines and cordials, and many of the wine manufacturing places are not working full time. They miss the American money, for at one time there were more wines and cordials consumed in the United States than were consumed in France, so the revenue obtaining therefrom at one time was enormous. France, as you know, is wide open, wine being used almost as freely as water and selling very cheap. Although there is still some market for champagne in the United States it is only like a drop in the ocean compared with the amount consumed before prohibition.

The disrespect that was shown some months ago to some few Americans in France, by some impulsive Frenchmen, was a condition created by political agitators and the press, and its purpose was to endeavor to get a still further reduction in the debt. I was pleased to see that Secretary Mellon did not weaken and was not carried away with the press propaganda, and, let me say, the disrespect shown Americans by those French hoodlums is not true of the masses of the French people, for in the rural districts, in the villages, in the churches and throughout entire France the American doughboy, the American marine, the Yankee soldier is revered, loved and revered by men, women and children. Come what will, I am satisfied that France can and will meet its obligations and as time goes on there will be a better understanding and a greater realization of the services we rendered a nation that was willfully abused when the great world war was forced on those kindly, loving people in 1914.

(To be continued next month)



No Matter How Injured

Lansing, Mich.—In asking the Michigan legislature to include occupational diseases in the State compensation law, the Michigan State Federation of Labor says it makes no difference to the victim or his dependents whether he has been struck down by a broken emery wheel or absorbs poison through the lungs or hands.

"Scars may result in any case and dependents are deprived of support with equal privation and suffering," it is stated. "To contend even by inference that an accident of a violent nature must occur before an injury can be suffered, or that the advocates

for such a law so understood is a misconception and distortion of the facts. The original advocates of the establishment of the law were the workers who understood the way they were affected. They likewise understood that the consumers of Michigan products were at the time meeting all other operation costs to the manufacturer, mine operator, etc.

"It is contended by some that if the proposed change to include occupational diseases is made, we will be defeating the original intent of the law by making the fund a sick benefit society. It must be understood that the law was originally based on the principle of compensation to the injured in industry."—News Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE

Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am writing you in reference to an account I saw in the Journal last month. I know that I have failed to send you a copy of any agreement after we have negotiated, and I can see the consistency of you having an exact copy of any agreement that a local union may have. Hereafter I will comply with the request, and I am sending you a copy of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employes' agreement.

This agreement we take great pride in. Only a few years ago the milk driver had nothing to do but work. And to think of the splendid conditions of today. We have also paved the way for Local No. 401, Wilkes-Barre, getting the same conditions now in a short time. Thank you for allowing me space in the Journal. Many of the old-time men have opened up their eyes. They never realized what the local union had done for them until they read the Journal about the success of Local No. 229.

Fraternally yours,

ORVILLE C. SKELTON.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I cannot forbear dropping you a line to convey to you my appreciation of your editorial bidding good-bye to 1926, the Old Year that carries to the tomb of Time many mistakes, many disappointments, many heartaches, headaches and backaches occasioned by the frailties of man.

It has also left to our memories many things well done. Most of us attempt, earnestly attempt, to reach

a little higher in the garden of humanity and remove obstacles from the pathways of the less fortunate and thereby leave a sweet memory in the mind of those assisted and strengthen our own character and fortify our determination to continue in the good work.

To quote you: "One of the principal pleasures, or, at least, a wholesome satisfaction or peace of mind, may be obtained from the fact that we have done our best to be right during the past year."

You summed up in that sentence just about all there is in the struggles of our daily lives. If the membership of our organization would read and reread this editorial and apply it at its salient points to their daily lives, they would develop character and a determination to make the Brotherhood of Teamsters one of the most potent organizations for good in Christendom.

In fact your editorials show the earmarks of thoughtful endeavor to provoke wholesome thought in the minds of our membership, and they stand as a monument, a monument of recommendation, to the doubting Thomases in our Brotherhood and the union haters that the Labor Movement, that is, its leaders, at least, are inspired to make the world better day by day.

Here's hoping that 1927 will bring you added inspiration to continue the noble work. With all good wishes to you, Mr. Tobin, and the office force, I am

Sincerely and fraternally,
J. B. DALE,
General Organizer,
American Federation of Labor.

Bear in mind these happy days that the other fellow is always pretty nearly as good as you are—even if you feel that you are some "onions."

THE EYES are a most important and necessary part of the human system. We begin to use them shortly after birth and continue to use them up to a few minutes before passing out of this existence. Back of the eyes are a mass of nerves, or electric wires, which are exceedingly sensitive. In the old days it was considered rather an obstruction, or somewhat unbecoming, to wear glasses. Nowadays, nearly all intelligent people wear glasses as soon as they need them. At least forty per cent of those engaged in educational pursuits wear glasses. In some instances, they do not need the glasses, but they begin in time to conserve that very necessary thing in life—the eyesight.

An eye specialist told me recently that a great many of the stomach disorders prevalent today are caused from the nerves of the eyes. People make a great mistake by going to a jewelry shop to have their eyes fitted for glasses. The jeweler, or optician, is not an eye specialist. An eye specialist is a physician; a man with a good education; thoroughly trained first in medicine and a graduate from a medical college, having a general practice in medicine for some time and then specializing on the eyes.

The physician or eye specialist does not know anything about making glasses for the eyes; all he knows is how to order the kind of glasses needed, just the same as a physician orders, or writes out, a prescription to a pharmacist or druggist to be filled. The eyes are treated with glasses in the same manner as the stomach and other organs of the body are treated with medicine.

When a boy I knew children in school who were not dull or stupid, but who were behind in their studies because their vision was defective or were suffering from nearsightedness.

Many schools today in some of the progressive states have free examination of the eyes of school children. There is nothing more pitiable than a blind person, and there is no greater joy to a person in this life than good eyesight. As the eyes are also the most delicate part of the human machine, great care should be used in conserving and preserving them. Therefore, if you have headaches or a general tired feeling, or pains in the back of the head, or, as I said before, stomach trouble of any kind, be sure to see that your eyes are all right and do not allow them to be fitted with magnifying glasses by an optician, but go to an eye specialist and have your eyes properly examined. If you are too poor to do this, you will find, in most of our modern hospitals, departments for the free examination of the eyes for those unable to pay for same.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary
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